FINANCIAL STATEMENTS WITH INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2008

Town of Forest Heights

Forest Heights, Maryland



FRANCIS J. DISALVO

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FRANCIS J. DiSALVO

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

The Honorable Mayor and Members Of the Town Council Town of Forest Heights, Maryland

I have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities and the major fund of the town of Forest Heights as of and for the year ended June 30, 2008, which collectively comprise the Town of Forest Height's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Town of Forest Heights' management. My responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on my audit.

I conducted my audit in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and Government Auditing Standards, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that I plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement's presentation. I believe that my audit provides a reasonable basis for my opinion.

In my opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities and the major fund information of the Town of Forest Heights as of June 30, 2008, and the respective changes in financial position, where applicable, for the year then ended in conformity with the accounting principals generally accepted in the United States of America.

In accordance with the Government Auditing Standards, I have also issued a report dated December 21, 2009 on my consideration of the Town of Forest Height's internal control over financial reporting and my tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of my testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with Government Auditing Standards and should be considered in assessing the results of my audit.

FRANCIS J. DiSALVO

The Management's Discussions and Analysis and the other required supplementary information on pages 28 through 30 is not a required part of the basic financial statements but is supplementary information required by the accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. I have applied certain limited procedures, which consisted primarily of inquiries of management regarding the methods of measurements and presentation of the supplemental information. However, I did not audit the information and express no opinion on it.

Suitland, Maryland December 21, 2009

M/DidloCPA

Management Discussion and Analysis For the Year Ended June 30, 2008

This section of the Town of Forest Height's annual financial report presents our discussion and analysis of the Town's financial performance during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2008. Please read it with the Town's financial statements, which immediately follow this section.

Financial Highlights

The assets of the Town exceeded its liabilities at the close of the most recent fiscal year by \$1,693,259 (Net Assets).

The Town's total net assets increased by \$83,075. As of the close of the current fiscal year, the Town's general fund reported a surplus of \$106,250, an increase of \$135,724 in comparison to the prior year. The Town's total long-term obligations decreased by \$13,574.

Overview of Financial Statements

This discussion and analysis are intended to serve as an introduction to the Town's basic financial statements. The Town's basic financial statements are comprised of three components: 1) government-wide statements, 2) fund statements and 3) notes to the financial statements. This report also contains other supplementary information in addition to the basic financial statements.

<u>Government-wide financial statements</u>. The government-wide financial statements are designed to provide readers with a broad overview of the Town's finances, in a manner similar to private-sector business.

The statement of net assets presents information on all of the Town's assets and liabilities, with the difference between the two reported as net assets. Over time, increases or decreases in net assets may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position of the Town is improving or deteriorating. To assess the overall health of the Town, you need to consider additional non-financial factors such as changes in the Town's property tax base and the condition of the Town's roads.

The statement of activities presents information showing how the government's net assets changed during fiscal year 2008. All changes in net assets are reported as soon as the underlying event giving rise to the change occurs, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Thus, revenues and expenses are reported in this statement for some items that will only result in cash flows in future fiscal periods.

Both of the government-wide financial statements distinguish functions of the Town that are principally supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues (governmental activities) from other functions that are intended to recover all or a significant portion of their costs through user fees and charges (business-type activities). The government activities of the Town include general government, public safety, and public works.

Management Discussion and Analysis For the Year Ended June 30, 2008

In the government-wide financial statements, the Town's activities are in one category:

 Governmental Activities: Most of the Town's basic services are included here, such as the police, public works, and general administration. Property taxes and state and federal grants finance most of these activities.

<u>Fund Financial Statements</u>. The fund financial statements provide more detailed information about the Town's funds, focusing on its most significant or "major" funds (not the Town as a whole). Funds are accounting devices that the Town uses to keep track of specific sources of funding and spending on particular programs. Some funds are required by State law and by bond covenants. The Town Council establishes other funds to control and manage money for particular purposes (like agency trust funds for police services).

The Town has one major fund, the general fund.

• General fund: The Town's basic services are included in the general fund, which focus on (1) how cash and other financial assets can be readily converted to cash flow in and out and (2) the balances left at year-end that are available for spending. Consequently, the general fund statement provides a short-term view that helps determine whether there are more or fewer financial resources that can be spent on the near future to finance the Town's programs. Because this information does not encompass the additional long-term focus of the government-wide statements, we provide additional information in the reconciliation statements that explain the relationship (or differences) between them.

Notes to the financial statements. The notes provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements.

Other information. In addition to the basic financial statements and accompanying notes, this report also presents certain other supplementary information. The town adopts an annual budget for its general fund. A budgetary comparison statement for the general fund is presented immediately after the basic financial statements to demonstrate compliance with this budget.

Management Discussion and Analysis For the Year Ended June 30, 2008

Major features of the Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements

The chart below summarizes the major features of the Town's financial statements, including the portion of the activities they cover and the types of information they contain. The remainder of this overview section of Management's Discussion and Analysis highlights the structure and content of each of the statements.

	GOVERNMENT-WIDE STATEMENTS	FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
SCOPE	ENTIRE TOWN (EXCEPT FIDUCIARY FUNDS)	THE ACTIVITIES OF THE TOWN THAT ARE NOT PROPRIETARY OR FIDUCIARY.
Required financial Statements	 Statement of net assets Statement of activities 	 Balance sheet Statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances
Accounting basis and measurement focus.	Accrual accounting and economic resources' focus.	Modified accrual accounting and current financial focus.
Type of asset/liability information.	All assets and liabilities, both financial and capital, short-term and long-term.	Generally, assets expected to be used up and liabilities that come due during the year or soon thereafter.
Type of in-flow/out-flow information.	All revenues and expenses during the year.	Revenues for which cash is received, expenditures when goods or services have been received, and related liabilities that are due and payable.

Management Discussion and Analysis For the Year Ended June 30, 2008

Government-wide Financial Analysis

As noted earlier, net assets may serve over time as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. The Town's combined assets exceeded liabilities by \$1,693,259 at the close of the fiscal year ended June 30, 2008.

The Town's net assets reflects its investment in capital assets (e.g. land, buildings, machinery and equipment), less any related debt used to acquire those assets that is still outstanding. The Town uses these capital assets to provide services to citizens; consequently, these assets are not available for spending. Although the Town's investment in capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources needed to repay this debt must be provided from other sources, since the capital assets themselves cannot be used to liquidate these liabilities.

The following table presents a summary of the Statement of Net Assets for the Town as of June 30, 2008.

Condensed Statement of Net Assets

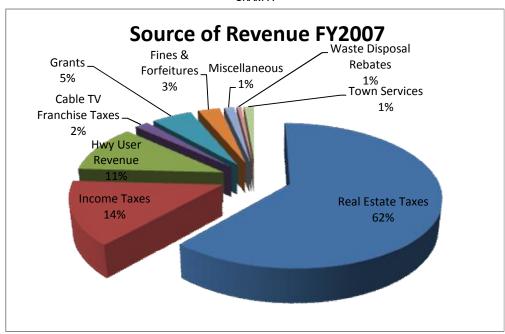
Condensed Statement of	i ivei Asseis	
As s ets	Governmen 2008	tal Activities 2007
Current and other assets Capital Assets Total assets	\$ 198,207 1,614,391 1,812,598	\$ 199,370 1,680,615 1,879,985
Liabilties		
Long-term liabilities outstanding Other Liabilties	27,382 91,957	40,956 228,845
Total liabilities	119,339	269,801
Net Assets	1,693,259	1,610,184
Net Assets		
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt Unrestricted Surplus (Deficit)	\$ 1,605,939 87,320	\$ 1,658,581 (48,397)
Total net assets	\$ 1,693,259	\$ 1,610,184

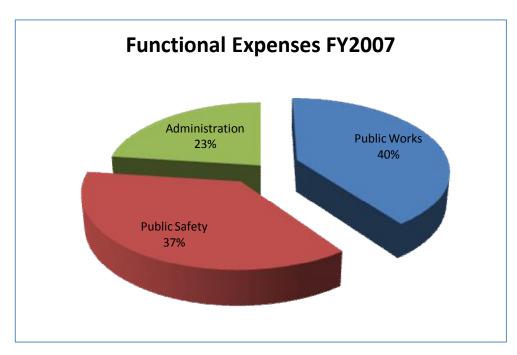
Management Discussion and Analysis For the Year Ended June 30, 2008

Changes in Net Assets

The Town's revenue totaled \$1,189,661 (see Chart A). 62% of the Town's revenue comes from real property taxes, and 76 cents of every dollar comes from some type of tax (see Chart A). The Town's expenses cover a range of services, with about 37% related to public safety and 40% to public works (see Chart B).

CHART A





Management Discussion and Analysis For the Year Ended June 30, 2008

The following table presents a condensed statement of activities for the Town for the year ended June 30, 2008.

Condensed Statement of Activities

Condensed Stateme	ent of	Activities		
		Governmen 2008	ntal A	ctivities 2007
Revenues				
Program Revenues				
Charges for Services	\$	16,127	\$	9,829
Operating grants and	•	,	•	,
Contributions		62,420		25,217
Capital grants and		,		,
Contributions		0		0
General Revenues		_		•
Property Taxes		733,340		563,125
Intergovernmental		305,934		304,564
Other		71,840		112,843
		7 1,0 10		,
Total Revenues	\$	1,189,661	\$	1,015,578
Expens es				
L xperis es				
Administration	\$	254,516	\$	215,143
Public Safety		408,938		488,076
Public Works		443,132		<u>454,418</u>
Total Expenses	<u>\$</u>	1,106,586	<u>\$</u>	1,157,637
Increase (Decrease) in Net Assets	\$	83,075	\$	(142,059)
Net Assets as of July 1, 2008 and 2007		1,610,184		1,752,243
1431 / 100 Clo Cs Ol 3 Cly 1, 2000 Cli C 2007		1,010,104	-	1,702,240
Total net assets	Ś	1,693,259	Ś	1,610,184
7 37 37 17 37 33 37 3	Ÿ	1,070,207	Ÿ	1,010,104

Management Discussion and Analysis For the Year Ended June 30, 2008

FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENT ANALYSIS

The focus of the governmental general fund is to provide information on near-term inflows, outflows, and balances of expendable resources. Such information is useful in assessing the town's financing requirements. In particular, unreserved fund balance may serve as a useful measure of a government's net resources available for spending at the end of the fiscal year. At the end of the current fiscal year, the governmental general fund, the chief operating fund of the Town, reported an ending surplus fund balance of \$106,250, an increase of \$135,724 over the prior year.

CAPITAL ASSET AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

Capital Assets: The Town's investment in capital assets for its governmental activities as of June 30, 2008 was \$1,614,391 (net of accumulated depreciation). The investment in capital assets includes land, buildings, vehicles, and equipment. The following is a summary of the capital assets.

Capital Assets Net of Depreciation

Capital / tools (to) of Bobicolation			
	Governme	ntal Activities	
	2008	2007	
Land	\$ 5,039	\$ 5,039	
Buildings	115,996	119,051	
Vehicles	111,222	140,209	
Equipment	5,274	10,128	
Street & Infrastructure	1,376,860	1,406,188	
Total	\$1,614,391	\$ 1,680,614	

Long Term Debt: At year-end, the Town had \$27,382 in outstanding debt. The Town's long-term debt consists of a capital lease liability, TraffiPax settlement obligation and accumulated unused compensated absences. Long-term debt decreased by \$13,574 from the prior year.

Long-term Liabilities

		Sovernmen	tal Ad	ctivities
	2008		_	2007
TraffiPax Obligation Capital Lease Liability Accumulated unused	\$	8,875 8,452	\$	13,000 22,033
vacation leave		10,055		5,923
Total	\$	27,382	\$	40,956

Management Discussion and Analysis For the Year Ended June 30, 2008

CONTACTING THE TOWN'S FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayer's, customers, investors and creditors with a general overview of the Town's finances and to demonstrate the Town's accountability for the money it receives. If you have any questions about this report or need for additional information, contact the Treasurer's Office, Town of Forest Heights, 5508 Arapahoe Drive, Forest Heights, Maryland 20744-1998.

Statement of Net Assets For the Year Ended June 30, 2008

Assets		
Cash & Cash Equivalents	\$	164,973
Accounts Receivable		
Grant Receivable		2,998
Cable TV Franchise Fees		4,716
Highway User Revenue		23,521
Disposal Rebates		1,999
Capital Assets		
Nondepreciable assets - Land		5,039
Depreciable assets, net		1,609,352
Total assets	\$	1,812,598
Liabilities		
Accounts payable	\$	48,352
Revolving Credit Accounts		2,717
Accrued Leave Liability		10,055
Accrued liabilties		40,888
Noncurrent liabilities		
Due within one year		12,952
Due in more than one year		4,375
Total liabilities	\$	119,339
Net Assets		
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt	\$	1,605,939
Unrestricted Surplus (Deficit)	-	87,320
Total net assets	\$	1,693,259

Statement of Activities For the Year Ended June 30, 2008

		Progran	n R evenues	Net (Expenses) Revenue and Changes in Net Assets
Function/Programs	E xpens es	Charge for S ervice	Operating and Capital Grant Contributions	Governmental Activities
Governmental Activities				
Administration Public S afety Public W orks	\$ 254,516 408,938 443,132	\$ 8,460 3,365 4,242	\$ 59,422 2,998	\$ (246,056) (346,151) (435,892)
Total Governmental Activities	\$ 1,106,586	\$ 16,067	\$ 62,420	\$ (1,028,099)
	General Reven	ues		
	Real Estate To	nx		\$ 733,340
	Income Tax			168,831
	Highway User	R evenue		129,109
	Cable TV Fran			21,207
	Waste Disposa	al Rebates		7,996
	Mis cellaneous	D		50,691
	Total General I	k evenue		\$ 1,111,174
	Change in Net	Assets		\$ 83,075
	Net Assets - be	eginning		1,610,184
	Net Assets - er	nding		\$ 1,693,259

Balance Sheet Governmental Funds As of June 30, 2008

As s ets		
Cash & Cash Equivalents	\$	164,973
Accounts Receivable	·	
Cable TV Franchise Fee		4,716
Highway User Revenue		23,521
Disposal Rebates		1,999
Grant Receivable		2,998
Total assets	\$	198,207
Liabilities		
Lidollines		
Accounts payable		
Accounts payable	\$	48,352
Accrued liabilties		40,888
S hort T erm Credit		2,717
Total liabilities	\$	91,957
Fund E quity		
Fund Balance		
Unreserved - undesignated	\$	106,250
Total Liabilities and Fund Equity	\$	198,207

Reconciliation of the Governmental Fund Balance Sheet To the Statement of Net Assets For the Year Ended June 30, 2008

TOTAL FUND BALANCE - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS	\$ 106,250
AMOUNTS REPORTED IN GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES IN THE STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS ARE DIFFERENT BECAUSE	
Capital Assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the funds	
Cost of capital assets \$ 2,740,156 Accumulated Depreciation (1,125,765)	1,614,391
Certain receivables are offset by deferred revenue in the governmental funds since they are not available to pay for current-period expenditures. This is the amount of deferred revenue related to these receivables	1,014,391
Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period, and therefore, are not reported as liabilities in the funds	
Capital Lease Obligations \$ (8,452) Settlement Obligation (8,875) Accumulated Unused Compensated Absences (10,055)	(27,382)
NET ASSETS OF GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES	\$ 1,693,259

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances Governmental Funds

For the Year Ended June 30, 2008

D	F١	۷E	NII	16	: S
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l Revenues	\$ 1,189,661
Mis cellaneous	14,520
Investment Income	1,806
Building Permits	60
Fines and Forfeitures	34,305
Service Charges for Current Services	16,067
Waste Disposal Rebates	7,996
Operating and Capital Grants	62,420
Cable TV Franchise Fee	21,207
Highway User Revenue	129,109
Income Tax	168,831
Real Estate Tax	\$ 733,340

EXPENDITURES

Current	
Administration	\$ 208,830
Public S afety	301,670
P ublic W orks	366,820
Capital Outlays	2,574
Mis cellaneous - Workman's Compensation & Payrol Taxes	155,568
Debt Service - Principal	17,706
Debt Service - Interest	 769
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	 1,053,937
SURPLUS (DEFICIT) OF REVENUES OVER EXPENDITURES	\$ 135,724
FUND BALANCE - July 1, 2007	(29,474)
FUND BALANCE - June 30, 2008	\$ 106,250

Reconciliation of the Governmental Fund, Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances to the Statement of Activities

For the Year Ended June 30, 2008

TOTAL NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS		\$ 135,724
AMOUNTS REPORTED IN GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES IN THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES ARE DIFFERENT BECAUSE		
Capital outlays are reported in governmental funds as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation in the current period.		
Capital Outlays Depreciation	\$ 2,574 (63,806)	
	(00,000)	(61,232)
Long-term debt repayments are an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the statement of net assets. This is the amount of long-term debt repayments for 2008.		17,706
The proceeds from long term capital debt is reported as revenue in the governmental funds. In the government-wide statements, however, issuing debt increases long-term liabilities in the statement of net assets and does not effect the statement of activities. Total proceeds were:		0
Some expenses in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in the governmental funds.		(9,123)
Under the modified accrual basis of accounting, revenues are not recognized unless they are deemed "available" to finance current expenses. Accrual-basis recognition is not limited by availability, so certain revenues need to be reduced by the amounts that were unavailable at the beginning of the year and increased by the amounts that were unavailable at the end of the year. This adjustment records a net decrease in "available" revenues at the end of the year over the amount at the beginning of the year		0
CHANGE IN NET ASSETS OF THE GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES		\$ 83,075

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended June 30, 2008

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The Town of Forest Heights, Maryland, ("Town") was incorporated in 1949 under the provisions of Maryland State Law. The Town operates under a Council-Manager form of government and provides a comprehensive range of municipal services as authorized by its Charter.

The accounting policies of the Town conform to accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America as applicable to governments. The following is a summary of the significant accounting policies followed in the preparation of the basic financial statements:

A. Reporting entity

In accordance with the Codification of Governmental Accounting and Financial Reporting Standards, the basic financial statements include all funds, organizations, agencies, boards, commissions and authorities for which the Town is financially accountable. The Town has also considered all other potential organizations for which the nature and significance of their relationships with the Town are such that exclusion would cause the Town's financial statements to be misleading or incomplete. The Government Accounting Standards Board (GASB) has set forth criteria to be considered in determining financial accountability. These criteria include appointing a majority of the organization's governing body, and 1) the ability of the Town to impose its will on that organization, or 2) the potential for that organization to provide specific benefits to or impose specific financial burdens on the Town. Based on these criteria, there are no other organizations or agencies that should be included in these basic financial statements.

B. Government-wide and Fund Financial Statements

Government-wide Financial Statements: The government-wide financial statements report information on all of the non-fiduciary activities of the Town. For the most part, the effect of interfund activity has been removed from these statements. Governmental activities, which normally are supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues, are reported separately from business-type activities, which rely, to a significant extent on fees and charges for support. Presently, the Town does not have any business-type activities.

- Statement of Net Assets: This statement is designed to display the financial position of the Town as of year-end. Governmental activities are reported on a consolidated basis and are reported on a full accrual, economic resources basis, which recognizes all long-term assets, including infrastructure, as well as long-term debt and obligations. The Town's net assets are reported in three categories 1) invested in capital assets, net of related debt, 2) restricted, and 3) unrestricted. Presently, the Town has no restricted assets.
- Statement of Activities: This statement demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of a given function are offset by program revenues. Direct expenses are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function. Program revenues include:

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended June 30, 2008

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

- 1) Charges to customers or applicants who purchase, use or directly benefit from goods, services, or privileges provided by a given function, and
- 2) Grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular function. Taxes and other items not included among program revenues are reported as general revenues.

Fund Financial Statements: General Fund is the main operating fund of the Town. This fund is used to account for all financial resources not accounted for in other funds. This is the only major fund of the Town. All general tax revenues and other receipts that are not restricted by law or contractual agreement to some other fund are accounted for in this fund. General operating expenditures, fixed charges, and capital improvement costs that are not paid through other funds are paid from the General Fund.

General Fund Budget-to-Actual Comparison Statement: Demonstrating compliance with the adopted budget is an important component of a government's accountability to the public. Many citizens participate in the process of establishing the annual budgets of state and local governments, and have a keen interest in following the financial progress of their governments over the course of the year. For this reason, the Town has chosen to make its General Fund budget-to-actual comparison statement part of the basic financial statements.

Fund Accounting

The Town segregates transactions related to certain functions or activities in separate funds in order to aid financial management and to demonstrate legal compliance. These statements present the major fund as a separate column on the fund financial statements. All non-major funds are aggregated and presented in a single column.

Governmental funds are those funds through which most governmental functions typically are financed. The measurement focus of governmental funds is on the sources, uses, and balance of current financial resources. The Town has one major governmental fund, the General Fund.

General Fund is the main operating fund of the Town. This fund is used to account for all financial resources not accounted for in other funds. This is the only major fund of the Town. All general tax revenues and other receipts that are not restricted by law or contractual agreement to some other fund are accounted for in this fund. General operating expenditures, fixed charges, and capital improvement costs that are not paid through other funds are paid from the General Fund.

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended June 30, 2008

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

C. Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting

Measurement focus refers to what is being measured; basis of accounting refers to when revenues and expenditures are recognized in the accounts and reported in the financial statements. Basis of accounting relates to the timing of the measurement made, regardless of the measurement focus applied.

The government-wide statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. The economic resources measurement focus means all assets and liabilities (whether current or non-current) are included on the statement of net assets and the operating statements present increases (revenues) and decreases (expenses) in net total assets. Under the accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recognized when earned. Expenses are recognized at the time the liability is incurred.

Governmental fund financial statements are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and are accounted for using the modified accrual basis of accounting. Under the modified accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recognized when susceptible to accrual, i.e., when they become measurable and available. "Measurable" means the amount of the transaction can be determined and "available" means collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to be used too pay liabilities of the current period. The Town considers property taxes as available if they are collected within 60 days after year-end. A one-year availability period is used for recognition of all other Governmental Fund revenues. Expenditures are recorded when the related fund liability is incurred. However, debt service expenditures, as well as expenditures related to compensated absences, are recorded only when payment is due.

The revenues susceptible to accrual are property taxes, franchise fees, licenses, charges for service, interest income, and intergovernmental revenues. Sales taxes collected and held by the state at year-end on behalf of the government are also recognized as revenue. All other governmental fund revenues are recognized when received.

D. Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements requires the Town to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses/expenditures during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

E. Encumbrances

The Town does not use encumbrances accounting.

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended June 30, 2008

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

F. Assets, liabilities, and net assets or equity

<u>Cash and Investments</u>: For the purpose of the Statement of Net Assets, "cash, including time deposits," includes all demand, savings accounts, and certificate of deposits of the Town. Investments are carried at fair value. Fair value is based on the quoted market price.

<u>Receivables</u>: In the government-wide statements, receivables consist of all revenues earned at year- end and not yet received. Allowances for uncollectible accounts receivable are based upon historical trends and the periodic aging of accounts receivable. Major receivable balances for the governmental activities include taxes, franchise taxes, and grants.

In the fund financial statements, material receivables in governmental funds include revenue accruals such as sales tax, franchise tax and grants and other similar intergovernmental revenues since they are usually both measurable and available. Non-exchange transactions collectible but not available are deferred in the fund financial statements in accordance with modified accrual, but not deferred in the governmental-wide financial statements in accordance with the accrual basis. Interest and investment earnings are recorded when earned only if paid within 60 days since they would be considered both measurable and available.

<u>Fixed Assets</u>: The accounting treatment over property, plant and equipment (fixed assets) depends on whether the assets are used in governmental fund operations and whether they are reported in the government-wide or fund financial statements.

• Government Wide Financial Statements: In the government-wide financial statements, fixed assets are accounted for as capital assets. All fixed assets are valued at historical cost, or estimated historical cost if actual is unavailable, except for donated fixed assets, which are recorded at their estimated fair value at the date of donation. Estimated historical cost was used to value the majority of the assets acquired prior to June 30, 2003. The Town defines capital assets as those, which have an acquisition cost or donated value of at least \$500 and an estimated life of a year or more.

Prior to July 1, 2003, governmental funds' infrastructure assets were not capitalized. The Town defines infrastructure assets to be capitalized as any road, street, and sidewalk, which exceed a certain cost of \$ 1,000. Capital assets are being depreciated using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives:

Buildings Improvements other than buildings Machinery and equipment Infrastructure 25 - 50 Years 10 - 50 Years 3 - 20 Years 75 Years

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended June 30, 2008

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

• Fund Financial Statements: In the fund financial statements, fixed assets used in governmental fund operations are accounted for as capital outlay expenditures of the governmental fund upon acquisition.

<u>Long-Term Debt</u>: The accounting treatment of long-term debt depends on whether the assets are used in governmental fund operations and whether they are reported in the government-wide or fund financial statements.

All long-term debt to be repaid from governmental resources is reported as liability in the government-wide statements.

Long-term debt for governmental funds is not reported as liabilities in the fund financial statements. The debt proceeds are reported as other financing sources and payment of principle and interest is reported as expenditures.

<u>Compensated Absences</u>: Vested or accumulated vacation is accrued when earned by employees and a liability is recorded in the government-wide financial statements. No liability is recorded for non-vesting accumulated rights to receive sick pay benefits, as the Town does not pay these amounts when employees separate from service. The Town pays all outstanding annual leave at separation up to one year's accumulation. The accrual is included in the government-wide statements.

Equity Classifications:

- Government-Wide Statements: Equity is classified as net assets and displayed in three components:
 - (a) Invested in Capital Assets, Net of Related Debt: Consists of capital assets including restricted capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation and reduced by the outstanding balances of any bonds, mortgages, notes, or other borrowings that are attributable to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets.
 - (b) Restricted Net Assets: Consists of net assets with constraints placed on the use either by 1) external groups such as creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments or 2) law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.
 - (c) Unrestricted Net Assets: All other net assets that do not meet the definition of "restricted" or "invested in capital assets, net of related debt."
- Fund Statements: Governmental fund equity is classified as fund balance. Fund balance
 is further classified as reserved and unreserved, with unreserved further split between
 designated and undesignated.

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended June 30, 2008

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

G. Revenues, Expenditures, and Expenses

Revenue Recognition-Property Taxes: Property taxes attach as an enforceable lien on property. Taxes are levied on July 1 and are due and payable at that time. All unpaid taxes levied July 1 become delinquent on October 1. Delinquency in paying taxes results in the property being put up for sale in May of the respective year.

Property tax revenues are recognized when they become available. Available includes those property tax receivables expected to be collected within sixty days after year-end. Real and personal property taxes are levied at rates enacted by the Mayor and Town Council in the annual budget n the assessed value as determined by Maryland State Department of Assessment and Taxation. The rate for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2008 was \$0.51per \$100 of assessed value for real property and \$1.25 per \$100 of assessed value for corporate and personal property.

<u>Expenditure/Expenses</u>: In the government-wide financial statements, expenses are classified by function for governmental activities. In the fund financial statements, governmental funds report expenditures of financial resources.

NOTE 2. STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY

Budgetary Information. Normal budgetary integration is employed as a management control device during the year for the General Fund. An annual budget is adopted for the General Fund. The annual budget is presented at a public hearing before the beginning of the year and enacted by the Town Council before July 1. In mid-year, budget revisions, if needed, are enacted by the Town Council. A final budget resolution, with revised appropriations, is adopted prior to year-end, as provided in the Town Charter. The staff as deemed necessary can make intradepartmental budget revisions. Appropriations lapse at year-end. The Town does not employ encumbrance accounting. The Town Council approved, by ordinance, the total annual budget consisting of anticipated revenues and proposed expenditures (appropriations). Any subsequent transfer of funds between major appropriations for different purposes must be approved by the Council before coming effective. All appropriations lapse at the end of the budget year to the extent that they shall not have been expended.

Actual results of operations are presented in the Statements of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances – Budget and Actual – General Fund on the non-GAAP budgetary

basis of accounting in order to provide a meaningful comparison of actual results with budget estimates. There are no reconciling items between budgetary basis and GAAP basis for the year ended June 30, 2008.

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended June 30, 2008

NOTE 3. CASH AND INVESTMENTS

The investment policy of the Town indicates funds shall be invested in the following:

- 1) U.S. Treasury obligations
- 2) U.S. Government agency paper,
- 3) Banker acceptance guaranteed by banking institution,
- 4) Money market mutual funds that restrict investments to short-term U.S. Treasury and agency securities
- 5) State or local government agency collective investment pools, where the investment policies are compatible with those of the Town. The policy also requires that deposits with financial institutions be adequately collateralized.

The Town's deposits at June 30, 2008 were all held in bank accounts insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) or collateralized by the bank. At year-end, the carrying amount of the Town's deposits was \$164,973 and the bank balance was \$168,784.

NOTE 4. DUE FROM OTHER GOVERNMENTS AND TAXES RECEIVABLE

The June 30, 2008 general fund balance due from other governments and tax receivable is as follows:

	_	2008	_	2007
State Of Maryland Highway User Revenue Prince George's County	\$	23,521	\$	24,085
Grant Receivable Real property tax		2,998 0		0 35
Cable TV Franchise Fees & Property Taxes Disposal Fee		4,716 1,999		5,929 1,999
Total	\$	33,234	\$	32,048

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended June 30, 2008

NOTE 5. CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital asset activity for the year ended June 30, 2008 was as follows:

	Balance July 1, 2007	Additions Completions	Retirements Adjustments	Balance June 30, 2008
Governmental activities				
Capital assets not being				
depreciated				
Land	\$ 5,039			\$ 5,039
Total Capital Assets not being				
Depreciated	5,039			5,039
Capital assets being				
depreciated				
Improvements	27,829			27,829
Buildings	243,019		771	243,790
Infrastructure	2,199,579			2,199,579
Vehicles	244,597		1,001	245,598
Equipment	30,219	2,574	(14,472)	18,321
Total Capital Assets being				
Depreciated	2,745,243	2,574	(12,700)	2,735,117
Less accumulated				
depreciation for				
Improvements	27,829			27,829
Buildings	124,736	3,054		127,790
Infrastructure	793,393	29,328		822,721
Vehicles	105,977	28,185	(470)	133,692
Equipment	17,733	3,239	(7,239)	13,733
Total Accumulated				
Depreciation	1,069,668	63,806	(7,709)	1,125,765
Total Capital Assets being				
Depreciated, Net	1,675,575	(61,232)	(4,991)	1,609,352
Government Activities Capital				
Assets, Net	\$1,680,614	\$ (61,232)	\$ (4,991)	\$ 1,614,391

Depreciation expense was charged as direct expense to programs of the primary government as Follows:

Government activities	_	
General government and administration Public safety Public works	\$	1,387 24,099 38,320
	\$	63,806

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended June 30, 2008

NOTE 6. COMMITMENTS

In June 2008, the Town obtained a short-term tax anticipation loan in the amount of \$100,000 maturing June 11, 2008 with an adjustable interest rate commencing at 4.5% annual percentage rate from the Bank of America. The loan was paid in full in May 2008.

Capital Lease Liabilities:

• In January 2005, the Town entered into a four-year capital lease for the purchase of a multipurpose truck for Public Works. The annual payments include interest at a rate of 5%. The balance at June 30, 2008 was \$8,452.

TraffiPax Settlement Obligation:

In November 2003, the Town entered into an agreement with TraffiPax, Inc. to settle its claim against the Town arising from the red light camera program (*TraffiPax, Inc. v. Town of Forest Heights in the Circuit Court for Prince George's County, Case No. CAL02-17506*). The settlement provided that the Town pay TraffiPax \$25,000 over one year starting July 1, 2004. However, by subsequent agreement, the Town has paid \$375 per month without interest starting in December 2004. The balance at June 30, 2008 was \$8,875.

Changes in long-term debt. The following is a summary of changes in long-term debt for the year ended June 30, 2008.

	_	salance e 30, 2007	Additions	De	eductions	Balance June 30, 2008		Amounts Due Within One Year	
TraffiPax Settlement Lease payable Accrued Vacation	\$	13,000 22,033 5,923	4,132	\$	4,125 13,581	\$	8,875 8,452 10,055	\$	4,500 8,452 2,410
	\$	40,956	4,132	\$	17,706	\$	27,382	\$	15,362

NOTE 7. CONTINGENCIES

The Town receives financial assistance from federal and state agencies in the form of grants. The disbursements of funds received under these programs generally require compliance with terms and conditions specified in the grant agreements, and are subject to audit by grantor agencies. Any disallowed expenditure resulting from such audits could become a liability of the General Fund or other applicable funds. In the opinion of Town management, no material refunds will be required as a result of expenditures disallowed, if any, by the grantor agencies.

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended June 30, 2008

NOTE 8. PENSION PLANS

Single Employer Profit Sharing Plan. Effective July 1, 1997, the Town adopted a Money Purchase Pension Plan administered by the Mayor and Council collectively known as the Trustees. All elected officials and all other employees who work at least 501 hours or complete minimum of 6 months of service and/or attain the age of 20-1/2 are eligible to participate in the plan. The vesting period of this plan is six years with 100% vested and non-forfeitable interest in the Employer Account. The normal retirement age is 65. In the event of resignations prior to normal age, participants will be vested and have a forfeiture interest in a percentage of the Employer account provided that the years of service for vesting have been met. The Town contributions to the plan net of forfeitures amounted to \$23,731 and \$14,796 for the years ended June 30, 2008 and 2007. These amounts comprise the total pension liability of \$38,527 at June 30, 2008. The Town has no liability for post retirement benefits at June 30, 2008.

NOTE 9. RISK OF LOSS

The Town is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts, theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets, errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. The general liability risks are financed through the Town's participation in the Maryland Local Government Insurance Trust (MLGIT), a public entity risk pool currently operating as a common risk management and insurance program for municipal governments in the State of Maryland. The Town pays an annual premium of approximately \$25,333 to MLGIT for this general insurance coverage.

The agreement with the MLGIT provides that the Town will be self-sustaining through member premiums and will re-insure through commercial companies for claims in excess of \$1,000,000. The Town continues to carry commercial claims resulting from these risks. However, it has not exceeded the commercial insurance coverage. Nor have significant reductions to insurance coverage occurred, in any of the past two fiscal years.

NOTE 10. UTILITY AND BUSINESS PERSONAL PROPERTY TAXES

During fiscal year 2008, the Town recorded receipts from business personal property and utility taxes in a general revenue account. Specific information as to the amount collected and the amount due at year-end was unavailable. Receipts from business personal property taxes constitute less than 2% of the Town's anticipated income.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

For the Year Ended June 30, 2008

Schedule of Revenues Budget and Actual – Non-GAAP Budgetary Basis GENERAL FUND

For the Year Ended June 30, 2008

	_	Original Budget	_	Actual		avorable (favorable)
Taxes						
Town Real Estate Taxes	\$	728,188	\$	733,340	\$	5,152
Other Taxes		65,800		-		(65,800)
		793,988		733,340		(60,648)
Licenses and Permits						
Cable TV Franchise Fee		28,500		21,207		(7,293)
Rental Permits		7,500		-		(7,500)
Building Permits		1,000		60		(940)
		37,000		21,267		(15,733)
Intergovernmental						
Income Taxes		130,000		168,831		38,831
Highway User Revenue		137,000		129,109		(7,891)
Grants: Capital, Historic, & Liveable Community		58,000		29,077		(28,923)
State Aid to Police		-		33,343		33,343
Rebates Waste Disposal		9,000		7,996		(1,004)
		334,000		368,356		34,356
Fines and Forfeitures						
Red Light Camera		12,500		26,045		13,545
Municipal Infractions		15,000		330		(14,670)
Parking Fines & Vehicle Release		46,250		7,930		(38,320)
		73,750		34,305		(39,445)
Charges for Services						
Municipal Building Rental		10,000		8,460		(1,540)
Grass Cutting		4,000		950		(3,050)
Metal Pick-up		5,250		2,907		(2,343)
Tire Disposals		180		385		205
Accident Reports		300		205		(95)
Fingerprinting		3,500		3,160		(340)
		23,230		16,067		(7,163)
Mis cellaneous Revenue						
Investment Interest Income		-		1,806		1,806
Mis cellaneous		15,000		14,520		(480)
		15,000		16,326		1,326
TOTAL REVENUES	\$	1,276,968	\$	1,189,661	\$	(87,307)

Schedule of Expenditures Budget and Actual – Non-GAAP Budgetary Basis GENERAL FUND

For the Year Ended June 30, 2008

	Original Budget		Actual		•			avorable nfavorable)
Administration Expenses								
S alaries	\$	106,400	\$	135,975	\$	(29,575)		
Operating Expenses		153,750		72,855		80,895		
Capital Outlay		0		0		0		
		260,150		208,830		51,320		
Public S afety								
S alaries		269,642		219,898		49,744		
Operating Expenses		48,182		81,772		(33,590)		
Capital Outlay		10,700		2,574		8,126		
		328,524		304,244		24,280		
Public Works								
S alories		96,265		113,144		(16,879)		
Operating Expenses		251,750		253,676		(1,926)		
Capital Outlay		137,000		0		137,000		
		485,015		366,820		118,195		
Mis cellaneous								
Workmen's Compensation		6,000		-		6,000		
Health Insurance		70,000		86,720		(16,720)		
Social Security Contribution		35,879		36,621		(742)		
U nemployment Insurance		3,000		8,496		(5,496)		
Retirement Plan Contribution		27,000		23,731		3,269		
Debt Service - Principal		61,400		17,706		43,694		
Debt S ervice - Interest		0		769		(769)		
		203,279		174,043		29,236		
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	_	1,276,968		1,053,937	_	223,031		
SURPLUS (DEFICIT) OF REVENUES OVER EXPENDIT	L <u>\$</u>	0	\$	135,724	\$	135,724		

Notes to the Required Supplementary Information For the Year Ended June 30, 2008

BUDGETARY INFORMATION

Formal budgetary integration is employed as a management control device during the year for the General Fund. The Town Council approved, by ordinance, the total annual budget consisting of anticipated revenues and proposed expenditures (appropriations). The Council must approve any subsequent transfer of funds between major appropriations for different purposes before becoming effective. All appropriations lapse at the end of the budget year to the extent that they shall not have been expended.

Management represents that there were no other revised budgets other than the budget initially approved for fiscal year 2008.

RECONCILIATION OF BUDGETARY BASIS AND GAAP

Actual results of operations are presented in the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances – Approved Budget and Actual – General Fund on the non-GAAP budget basis of accounting in order to provided a meaningful comparison of actual results with budget estimates. Under the budget basis, the budgeted revenue includes an appropriation of fund balance as a revenue source.

However, there was no revised budget for fiscal year 2008. In some instances, the changes in revenues, capital outlays and expenses that occurred were not formally supported by a revised budget.